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Blue-winged warbler.—One seen May 6, about a half mile east of Rye Beach, in trees near the lake.

On August 21, when I reached the beach about a half mile west of town at 5:30 a. m., there was a flight of swallows passing east along the beach and extending in width from half a mile out over lake to a few rods inland. Most of them were flying low. Different counts showed that about 9000 passed from the time I reached there at 5:30 until the flight abruptly ended at 6:15. They were chiefly bank, with a scattering of barn swallows.

Dickcissel.—From two to six individuals were seen at nearly every large pasture or hay field in any direction from town. The last singing was heard on July 16, and the last birds seen were on August 16.

In addition to the egret seen at Old Woman Creek, four miles east of here, there were two more, or the same one, with a companion, seen up the Huron River on July 30. They were up there for about two weeks, sometimes with great blue herons, but more frequently alone. The bright yellow bill, pure white plumage and black, not dusky legs, make me think that they were of this species.

One curlew, Hudsonian or long-billed, was seen on August 3 on the beach one mile west of town.

A flight of night hawks was seen on September 1. There were about twenty individuals circling about town. I had reports of a large number around beach and over the lake west of town. A few were seen for several days thereafter.

A flock of Cape May warblers was observed around our house in town from September 10 to September 19, and also one or two were seen on several occasions in other places.

One red-poll male was seen November 19 one and one-half miles west of Huron on brush heap against lake bank.

H. G. MORSE.

Notes from Sioux Falls, South Dakota (Spring of 1911). On May 14th I had the good fortune to find a Stilt Sandpiper (*Micro-palama himantopus*) in a slough about eight miles south-west of Sioux Falls.

June 11th was given over to an all-day bird study. The start was at 7 a. m. and the close 8 p. m. The study included woods along Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek, fields, prairies, meadows and a couple of small, nearly dried up sloughs. The sky was overcast most of the time, and an awful wind from the north-west was

blowing steady all day long. The birds which were common in and around the sloughs were Black Tern, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup Duck, Bittern, Green Heron, Wilson's Phalarope, Pectoral Sandpiper, Killdeer, and less numerous here also were Mallard, 3 seen, Coot, 2 or 3, Lesser Yellow-legs, 2, Baird's Sandpiper, 1, along the streams Hooded Merganser 14 seen on the river, Green Heron, common along Skunk Creek, Spotted Sandpiper common along the river, Black-crowned Night Heron, common. Upland Plover was common on the prairies, only 2 Bobwhites and 2 Prairie Chickens. Mourning Dove was common, one Marsh Hawk, Yellow-billed Cuckoo common, Black-billed Cuckoo not so common, Belted Kingfisher, one each of Hairy and Downy Woodpecker, Flicker common, Chimney Swift common in the city, Kingbird and Arkansas Kingbird both common, one Traill's Flycatcher, a few Prairie Horned Larks and Blue Jays, Bobolinks and Cowbirds common on the prairies, Yellow-headed Blackbird very common around the sloughs, Red-winged Blackbird, western Meadowlark and Bronzed Grackle common, one Baltimore Oriole, very few Grasshopper Sparrows, Song Sparrow and Dickcissel common, Field Sparrow and Towhee heard, Rose-breasted Grosbeak common, one Lark Bunting, Purple Martin common in the city, Barn and Bank Swallows common, and Rough-winged Swallow fairly common along the river, White-rumped Shrike fairly common, Red-eyed and Warbling Vireos heard, Yellow Warbler and Western Yellow-throat common, Catbird very common, Brown Thrasher and Western House Wren common, one Chickadee, Wood and Wilson's Thrush heard, Robin and Bluebird common.

ADRIAN LARSON.

THE EVENING GROSBEAK AT CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

On February 26, 1911, I saw one pair feeding under the pines, with the juncos and tree sparrows.

After watching them for some time, they flew into the trees, and I did not again see them, until April 8.

They evidently were there all the time, but I was not yet familiar enough with the call note and rattling cry to follow them up. After the 8th they could be found at any time, always very close together, until April 30, when the female disappeared, the male remaining until May 3, but he no longer called and was perfectly silent and moody.

I feared the cats had taken the female, and would like to know if, in the flock of six, which you record from Oberlin, the females disappeared first.